

AFTER TWO YEARS OF THE "NEW DEAL"

WHAT THE WORKERS GOT:
Factory payrolls DROPPED 40 per cent below the 1926 level.
Real wages DECLINED 3 per cent to 5 per cent from 1933 to 1935.
Living costs MOUNTED 14 per cent; food prices ROSE 35 per cent.
Number on relief rolls INCREASED by 4,000,000 in two years.
Increase in trade union membership LIMITED to 1,500,000 by N. R. A.
Sixty strikers murdered, hundreds jailed since N. R. A. began.

WHAT THE BOSS GOT:
Dividend payments INCREASED 50 per cent above the 1926 level.
Profits INCREASED 100 per cent to 400 per cent from 1933 to 1935.
Million-dollar incomes MORE THAN DOUBLED between 1933 and 1934.
Military and Naval budget highest in "peace time" history, over \$2,500,000,000.
N. R. A. INCREASED company-union membership by 3,500,000.
Bankers and employers who "violated" the N.R.A. have gone scot free.

CAL. SMALL DAIRYMEN SEEK INJUNCTION AGAINST T.B. TEST

By Dairy Farmer

MODESTO, Calif., Mar. 11.—In Stanislaus County, there is opposition to the enforcement of the compulsory tuberculin test. An appeal for an injunction against the testers has been made, and the district attorney's office is quoted as saying that the courts have no authority to override the police power of a municipality. This point was passed upon by Judge Kepler in a TB injunction case in the 12th Judicial district of Iowa.

Judge Kepler issued an injunction against the testers. He said in part:

"The enforcement of the municipal ordinance will be enjoined when it is unreasonable, whether it is five or ten or where a set of facts make it so."

As to the plaintiffs' claim, this being condemned as tubercular, though condemned as tubercular, then the court is constrained to hold that the tuberculin test is so faulty, uncertain and unreliable that it can not be upheld, and the law and rules authorizing the same are unconstitutional, unreasonable and arbitrary, taking of property without due process of law and without protection of principles which govern police power."

This judge issued an injunction against testing the plaintiffs' cattle with the tuberculin test under the provisions of chapter 129 of the Code of Iowa, of 1927, or amendments thereto or under the rules of the试验ers and are condemned in any way interfere with the property rights of the plaintiffs, in or to their said cattle without the consent of the plaintiff, and are enjoined from testing with the tuberculin test or examining, appraising, condemning or quarantining any herds of cattle or live stock belonging to the plaintiffs."

Worker Invents Hand Mimeograph That All Can Make

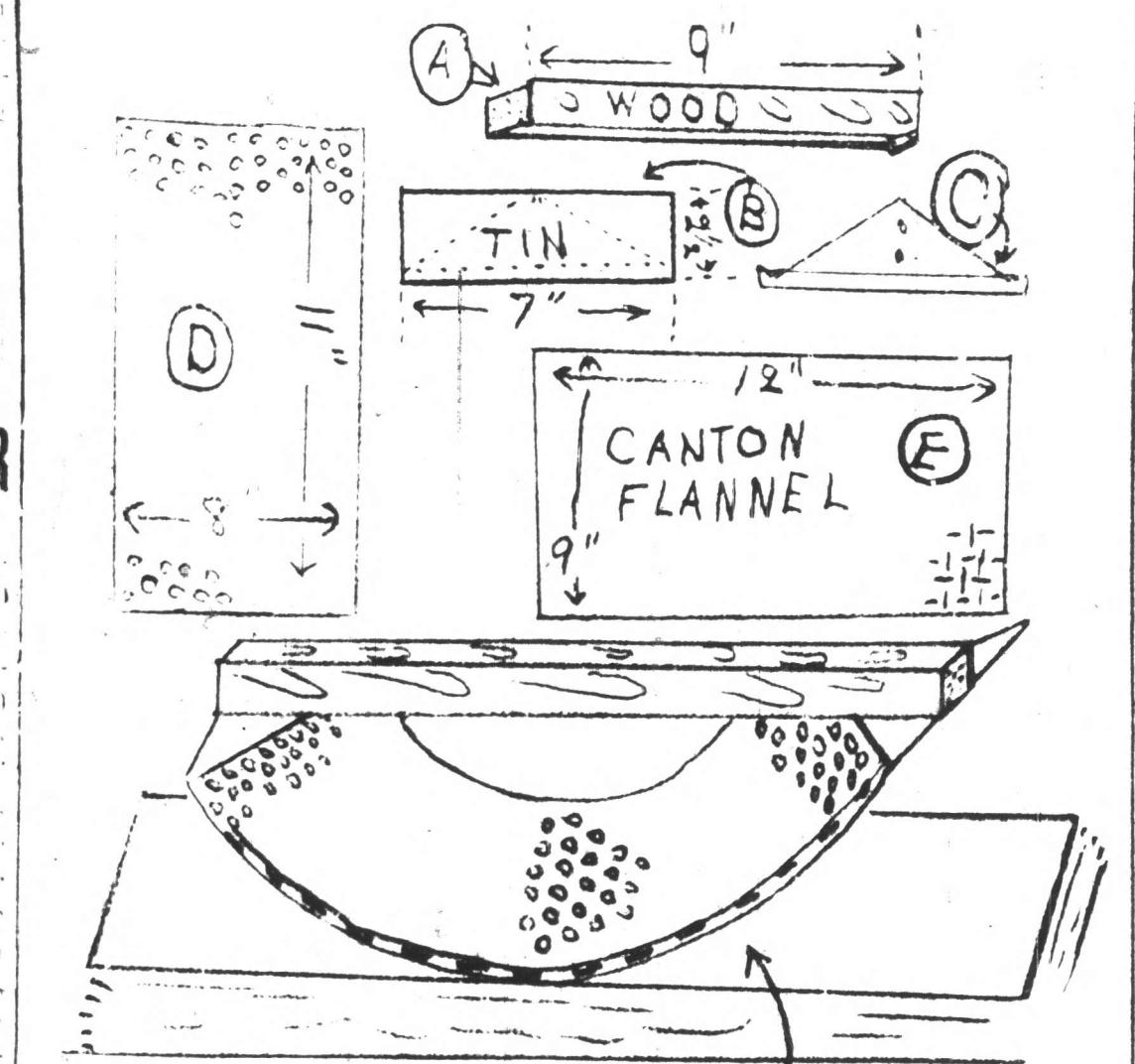
Machine Can Be Readily Dismantled And Hidden

In the contest recently sponsored in the section of the Western Worker for mimeograph which could be made at home out of common materials capable of mimeographing and in addition should also be able to be dismantled and hidden in separate small parts—the best one to date is the following:

It was made by Comrade Chaffee of San Francisco.

As can be seen in the sketch, parts drawing and his description this machine is very simple and all of its parts can be easily reduced if they are lost. The advantage of such a mimeograph over any he has tested methods is so great as to make the latter virtually worthless; instead of this it is much more difficult and is capable of much greater production. It has the additional advantage of being noiseless.

Four all units of the Party and other workers' groups should provide themselves with such a machine to be clear to need elaboration. Make yourself one from this plan.



A MIMEOGRAPH THAT CAN BE HIDDEN IN A BOOK

A) Take a piece of seven-eighth regular soft pine and rip a piece one inch wide and cut off in pieces four $\frac{1}{4}$ inches long.

B) Cut two pieces of 24 gauge in $\frac{1}{2}$, by 7 inches. Cut on dotted line from center to $\frac{1}{2}$ inch from opposite side as shown in B.

C) Bend up $\frac{1}{4}$ inch to 45 degree angle and punch two holes in center.

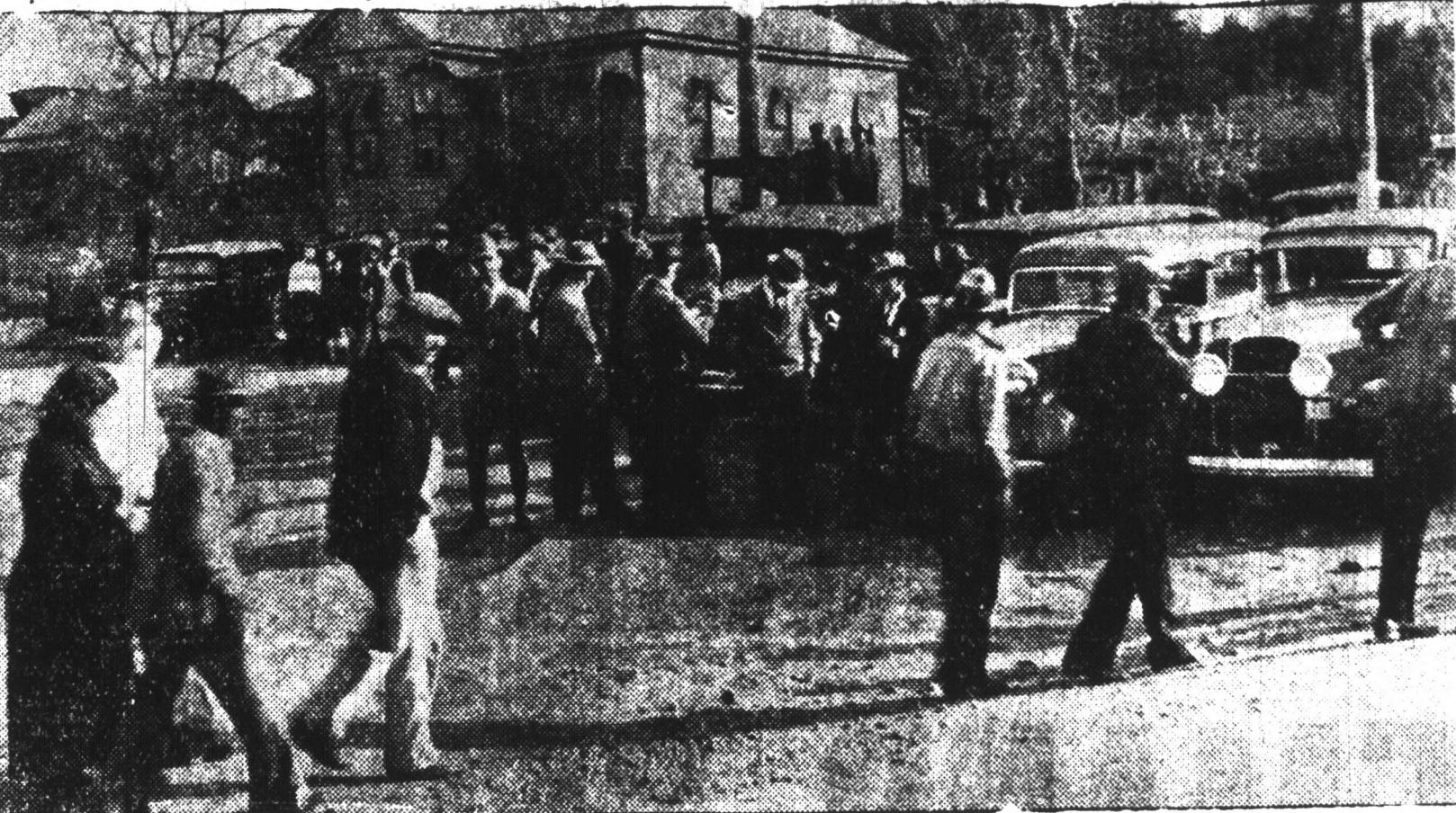
D) Get a piece of 22 gauge spring steel perforated with 3/32 hole—7 holes to the linear inch cut eight inches by eleven inches.

E) A piece of canton flannel can be bought very cheap, usually 20¢ per yard. Cut to 9 by 12 inches and sew around steel leaving the flannel lapped over the edge of the steel.

They have not been living up to union conditions at all, and will only do so if the militancy of the strikers is better organized by the rank and file and the matter not left to depend on the promise of Vandevuer, who was so active in breaking the General Strike of last year.

CCC Youth Strike in Santa Cruz

On The Amador Picket Line



Striking gold miners at Jackson, Amador County, with their wives keep pickets around the mines to keep scabs out. The strike, for rescinding of wage cut, is now four months long.

220 CCC BOYS WIN DEMANDS FOR MORE FOOD

By A CCC Worker.

SANTA CRUZ, Cal., March 11.—At Civilian Conservation Camp 12,6, Capitola, the boys were getting rotten grub and it made most of them sick. The militant elements advocated refusal to work unless the grub was improved.

They were getting bum meat,

worse cooking, punk coffee and

watery milk and hardly any vegetables (and around here they are cheap).

Wednesday morning when the whistle blew for assembly no one

assembled. The Captain phoned to the chief in Monterey, a Colonel Parker. Within an hour he was here.

He called the boys together, told them about "agitators," and

warned them "they were striking

against the President of the U. S. A.

He appealed to their patriotism

and for fully two hours he harangued them to "quit this boyish foolishness." But they didn't budge. The Colonel asked how many were willing to go back to work on the others. One youngster, about 16 years old stepped forward out of a crowd of about 200.

The Colonel got burned up but the boys insisted they wanted better grub if they were required to work.

The next day a part of their demands were met. They got additional clothes and a special offering to be sent from the President to have charge of the culinary department.

The men refused and added:

"We are not allowed to buy or

read papers or any literature

until it is ok'd by the Union

Committee. I would not dare to have that paper in my possession."

Of course this is no news to any class-conscious worker. But I hope those who think we are

living in a "free country" will

read this and then have enough

blood in their veins to refuse to be told what they shall

or shall not read. When they do

the teamsters will be proud to

say: "Sure, I read the Western Worker. It's the biggest

newspaper on the Coast!"

Fakers Ban the Western Worker

By A Worker Correspondent.

OAKLAND, Cal., March 11.—While my husband was out on his usual trip selling Western Workers the other day, he approached a truck driver for the Golden State Creamery Company to buy a paper.

The man refused and added:

"We are not allowed to buy or

read papers or any literature

until it is ok'd by the Union

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THE QUESTION OF A LABOR PARTY

Will be answered by

SAM DARCY

District Organizer, Communist Party

AT A WESTERN WORKER RALLY

FRIDAY, MARCH 15, at 8:00 P. M.

MASON OPERA HOUSE

127 So. Broadway, Los Angeles

ADMISSION 25¢

Comrade Darcy will also expose the role played by Hearst in developing American Fascist tendencies.

A Good Speech Needs Careful Arrangement Of The Material

PART 2

Subject Matter and How to Arrange Your Speech:

Having selected your subject, before you look up any references or seek out, sit down and write out fully what you know about it; then, and not until then, seek further information.

The best sources for data: First

—the two and three cent pamphlets gotten out by the Party which are lectures in themselves.

The larger pamphlets should be used for study and background.

Second—The Communist news

papers and magazines which are

sources of information. Take notes

and then organize those notes to

support what you wish to say.

Third—Attention to the public

press and magazines gives the best

chance to prove the capitalist ex

ploiters of their own weaknesses

and inconsistencies.

Fourth—Bullets issued by agit

prop departments and by the Party

and labor groups.

Fifth—Miscellaneous sources to

be searched: Bulletins of United

States Dept. of Labor; U. S. Dept.

of Commerce; Dept. of Interior;

and U. S. Dept. of Chamber of

Commerce. These can be found in

the Public Library and in addition

the Librarian can give you

many more, published by various

groups.

* Outlines:

1. The Party furnishes outlines

on all important subjects.

2. Speakers will learn to make

their own outlines.

After you have read up on your

subject and studied it but not memorized what you have read, arrange your material.

Plan of Speech: 1. Introduction

(What you will prove or talk about)

2. Body of speech (main points, argument.)

3. Conclusion (summing up of argument.)

The first and third parts should be short; the second part is your speech.

No. 1. Some topical event:

"Roosevelt says all the unemployed will have work by June."

No. 2. The bulk of your speech

which puts the facts and figures

over to your audience. Example:

1. How Roosevelt's plan has

failed so far; facts, figures, re

ports from numerous sources.

2. The chances are now worse

than they were. Who got the

money that was appropriated.

(Capitalists and not unemployed.)

3. That manner of conducting

unemployment camps under mil

SAN DIEGO BOAT MEN MAY STRIKE TO WIN DEMANDS

SAN DIEGO, Cal., March 9.—The proposed strike of the San Diego and Coronado Ferry Workers may be averted according to word received last night that the ferry company conditionally agreed to arbitrate wage demands of the workers.

The demands are for: \$210 monthly; chief engineers, \$220; assistants, \$215; and deck hands, \$107.

Dr. Towne Nylander, director of the Regional Labor Board, announced the company officials had consented to submit demands of the workers to an impartial board provided the boaters actually voted to call a strike at the conference, which was to take place at 2 a. m. today. Three AFL unions are represented: the Masters, Mates and Pilots; the Ferry Boatmen, and the Marine Engineers Beneficial.

The ferry workers insisted that their demands be met or submitted to arbitration or they would walkout.

Meanwhile, the police of San Diego and Coronado are making preparations to do their share of strike breaking if the strike comes off. Coronado police are maintaining guards at their side of the ferry approaches and San Diego police are guarding this side. Between, right on the ferries, San Diego's deputies are traveling back and forth.

There are 69 ferry workers and they mean business this time. Last summer shortly after the general strike they presented demands to the company officials, and when refused asked for arbitration, but San Mason, the company's general manager at that time, claimed the time had not come for outside arbitration. The company refused to consider their demands or to place them before an arbitration board resulted at that time in some strike sentiment, which, however, did not crystallize until the next cut time.

Sixth: Ease and friendliness makes your hearers receptive.

Seventh: When the audience believes you're being hit hard, prove that your opponents deserve it, and then fight and fight.

Three fundamentals in delivery:

1. Phrasing

2. Pause

3. Emphasis

First: Phrasing is a grouping of words without exact pause. In this you can renew breath and convey ideas more clearly and at correct speaking rate.

Methods used are like "dope" to a very sick patient, etc.

Conclusion: A short, brief review, to sum up points—X.R.A. a failure. Reviving of industry to give everyone work is impossible under present capitalism.

2. Preparation:

Soviet Farm Letter Explodes Hearst "Starvation" Lies

East of the Rockies

Relief Workers Jailed In Oklahoma

OKLAHOMA CITY, Okla., March 11.—Ten workers have been sentenced to periods ranging from fifteen months to one year for participating in the May, 1934, relief demonstration here. George Hopkins, an employed Negro worker was given sixteen months, eight other Negro and white workers—one year each and a 65-year-old preacher a suspended sentence. Among those sentenced to one year in jail is Mr. Wilma Cunders, Negro woman and mother of two small children. The workers had been convicted on trumped up charges of "conspiracy to overthrow the government." Fourteen workers and intellectuals have been indicted for protesting against the outrageous treatment.

Pickets Beaten In Night Court

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 11.—New York police beat many workers with clubs, sending two to the hospital, when ordered to clear the Night Court of fifty-nine arrested Obrecht store pickets and many visitors here last week. The chairman of the strike committee was beaten over the head and had to be rushed to the hospital immediately. Louise Hanke fell unconscious when she was kicked in the stomach by another police man. A deputy police commissioner was a witness to the beatings. The arrests were made during a large picket demonstration in which members of the International Workers' Order, National Students League and other workers' organizations took part.

Striking Vets Win Concessions

MIAMI, Fla., March 11.—Striking ex-servicemen, many of them members of the old bonus army, were promised that some of their demands would be granted when Stone, Florida FERA administrator, declared that "some of the grievances appear to be well founded." The striking veterans are forced to build bridges and construct roads at a dollar-a-day wage. They struck after their grievance committee, in our hearing, their demands had been driven out of camp and ridden to return. The men demanded better sanitary conditions, equal rights with civilians, and freedom from interference by their demands. Governor David Shultz has been forced to promise the grievance committee will be reinstated but on "a pro-honorary basis."

Two Jobless Organizers Jailed

FORT SMITH, Ark., March 11.—Horace Bryan, member of the Unemployment Council, and the Rev. Claude Williams, a Socialist, entered the Sebastian County jail here last week to begin serving out sentences imposed on them for assisting a strike of FERA workers. Bryan was sentenced on a charge of "felony" to serve six months and pay a \$50 fine, which he will have to work out in jail. Williams was sentenced on a "felony" charge to serve three months and pay a fine of \$100. "We are not rich—we were born poor" was Bryan's statement after the trial.

Police Raid Home of Scottsboro Mother

ATLANTA, Ga., March 11.—Police recently raided the home of Mrs. Viola Montgomery, mother of one of the nine Scottsboro boys. They confiscated personal letters, seized all literature relating to the struggle for Negro freedom and racial equality. It is threatened Mrs. Montgomery be on trial. In attempting to get her to talk against the movement which is fighting to save her boy from the electric chair, the raiders prodded her but she would "get off" if she would tell where the meetings of the International Labor Defense, Atlanta, were held. Mrs. Montgomery named the very information.

3000 Demand Removal of Police Chief

SOUTH BEND, Ind., March 11.—The day after he voiced threats against strikers of the Oliver Implements Company here, 3000 signatures on a petition demand the removal of Police Chief Lyle.

Conference Opens Drive for Children's Summer Camp

LOS ANGELES, March 7.—The Workers' Children Summer Camp Conference which was held Sunday, set itself the definite task of conducting a Summer Camp and Summer centers in the city this year. The conference was delegated by many working class organizations, including a few Epicair空想家, to be the subject of their main program. They were to be held in various parts of the city, and were to be conducted in the spirit of the movement. The movement is being planned on a large scale, and is to be held in the southern California area.

On the basis of the reports, the first organizational steps towards forming a broad United Front for a camp were made. Seven conferences were immediately set up.

The conference decided to appeal to the working class of Southern California to lend a helping hand towards the raising of \$800 for this cause. A minimum of \$8.50 per child for a two week period is needed. Many children will be accommodated free of charge, and enough funds are raised.

Camp La-Wo-hi-a opens June 30. If you are interested in any special work with children, sports, crafts, nursing, etc., or if you can help us in our preliminary preparations, inquire at 230 So. Spring St., Telephone MA-5883.

The next meeting of the Workers' Children's Summer Camp Conference will be held Sunday, March 31, at 10 o'clock sharp. Any worker interested in our work is invited to come to this conference and help.

Powell Is Released From Stockton Jail

STOCKTON, Cal., March 11.—Comrade O. B. Powell was released from the Stockton jail on March 5 after having served 180 days on a framed-up vagrancy charge.

Powell, whose militant working class activities in and around Stockton had long ago identified him as a mark for the Fascist gangs who run things here, was arrested on September 5, 1934, at the time he was arranging for the opening of a Darcy-For-Governor office.

The case was appealed to the Superior Court but he was framed a second time in Judge Woodward's Court and forced to serve the sixmonth sentence.

Fur Workers' Strike Before L. A. Regional Labor Board

LOS ANGELES, March 10.—The regional labor board held two hearings Thursday on the strike in Ball's shop, 635 S. Hill Street, which is already in its fifth week. Ball is charged with violating the agreement and discriminating against workers for their union affiliation. At these two meetings the union was able to make clear that notwithstanding the fact that Morris Ball signed an agreement with the Fur Workers Industrial Union, which was to run till July 1, 1935, the firm locked out the workers and declared an open shop with worse conditions than the Union agreement provided for.

The hearing before the Labor Board was caused by the inactivity of the strikers around the Morris Ball Shop, picketing every day and convincing seabs to quit. This made it impossible for Ball to run his factory without his regular crew. Mr. Ball brazenly abrogated the Union agreement as an initial step in a concerted move of a group of racketeers to break the Fur Workers Industrial Union. This man, even, of course failed. The Furriers Union is determined to force every manufacturer to live up to Union conditions and signed contracts.

A dance and concert arranged for Saturday evening, March 23d, at the Workers Center Auditorium, 2300 Brooklyn Ave., L. A., the proceeds of which will go to the benefit of the strikers. Tickets are 25c. The class-conscious workers are urged to come and help the strikers.

Senate Votes Enlarged Army

WASHINGTON, March 11.—The Senate voted to add 47,000 men to the United States Army, thereby going even beyond the Roosevelt war program. Typical of the lies used to build the army bigger was the comment of Lewis, Democratic Senator from Illinois, who said that "Japan is about ready to make her gesture to Russia" in a military alliance.

The House of Representatives had previously passed a bill making it optional with the President as to whether 47,000 men were added to the army or not. The Senate is determined to make absolutely sure that the army is brought up to a strength of 100,000 men. What is going to happen to us with?

Good Incomes For All

The above-mentioned are not the highest incomes of the country. I mentioned them merely because they were mutual friends of ours and I know you would be interested. There are many families in the commune whose income is over 6000 rubles. What

is going to happen to us with?

"We Have Both.. Food and Money"

Following is a letter written by Y. Markkanen from a collective farm in the southern part of Russia to a friend of his (L. Leino) in Karelia which is in the northern part of Russia. Both of these men have gone there from the United States and are well known to many Finnish workers in this country. The letter itself is a striking refutation of the lies Hearst has been printing about starvation on collective farms.

January 28.

Comrade Leino,

Petrozavodsk, Karelia.

Greetings to you from the South!

I got your letter last month asking how we are getting along here. I didn't answer sooner because I waited until official notices were given out before answering. Now the chairman of our commune, Comrade Saulit, has given a report on the past year. I can therefore give you official facts and figures.

Higher Wage Than U. S. Farm Hands.

The average daily wage for last year was 5 rubles and 14 kopeks (a day is 7 hrs. long)—\$2.67 a day. Notice that? That is the way our commune has gone forward to a prosperous position! Comrade Erickson with his wife had an income last year of 500 rubles (\$2,800.00) with expenses of around 1000 rubles. The same thing with our old comrade Korsakka and his wife. They had an income of 5000 rubles and an expense of only 700 rubles.

Of course you want to know how much my wife and I have made. Well, I had 50 workdays or cattle, 1200 hogs of which 200 are sows meaning that we'll have plenty of hogs. We have sold meat in large quantities to the markets in Rostov and we are selling it continually. We have nearly 500,000 rubles worth of grain yet to be sold! I think that is enough figures because it is impossible to give all the incomes in a letter anyhow.

Good Incomes For All.

Today is just 41 years since I left Finland for the United States. Finland has therefore been forgotten many times already, and the United States might just as well be forgotten too. I do have a sister over there in Idaho with whom I sometimes correspond; and a brother in Eureka, Brother William's mind has certainly been

put in a whirl through his reading of the "New York News," a religious paper. You know, he is very much disturbed by our having to live here among such poverty!

TRADE UNION UNITY LEAGUE CALLS N.Y. MEET MARCH 16-17

NEW YORK, N. Y., March 11.—The National Executive Board of the Trade Union Unity League has called a special convention of all affiliated organizations to be held in New York, March 16 and 17.

The purpose of the special convention, as pointed out in the calls, is to take up the next steps of the TUUL organizations in the fight against the increasing capitalist attacks and the fight for the unification of the trade union movement.

As a result of the activity for unification carried on by the TUUL unions, many of the independent unions also are taking steps in the direction of unification and toward one union in their industry. The present drive of the employers toward company unionism and the notable "swing to the right" of the NRA make the need for unification more urgent than ever.

The convention will discuss what steps must be taken to unite all forces of the working class against the capitalist attacks and for the development of the struggles of the workers against them.

Who Wouldn't Be Satisfied?

"Personally, I have been well satisfied with things here. My health is good; and, as the communist's veterinarian, I have done well. We have 620 acres of land, 1200 hogs of which 200 are sows meaning that we'll have plenty of hogs. We have sold meat in large quantities to the markets in Rostov and we are selling it continually. We have nearly 500,000 rubles worth of grain yet to be sold! I think that is enough figures because it is impossible to give all the incomes in a letter anyhow.

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Foreign News Briefs

Cuban Trade Unions Call General Strike

HAVANA, Cuba, March 11.—Leaders of labor unions throughout Cuba, forced by rank and file militancy, have agreed to call a general strike against the fascist Wall Street-Mendoza-Batista-Caffrey government. A complete strike of employees of the Government Communications Department, air-mail telegraph and post offices throughout the island already is effective. Street car men in Havana were the first union workers to go out. Physicians, dentists, nurses and other workers of Havana's seven hospitals have joined the strike as have printers, and the entire staff of the Treasury, Labor, Education, and Justice.

Thaelmann Begins Third Year In Nazi Jail

MOSCOW, March 11.—With the greeting of "Rot Front, Comrade Thaelmann!" Pravda, The Communist Party newspaper here greets Ernst Thaelmann, leader of the German workers who on March 3, 1935, began his third year in a Hitler dungeon under the iron heel of the Nazi Hitler-butchers. "Everything is already prepared by fascist justice for the trial of Thaelmann," Pravda points out. "Even special laws have been issued, introducing the so-called 'National Courts.' Everything is prepared except the facts and courage."

Disney Gets Soviet Award

MOSCOW, March 11.—Walt Disney, creator of "Mickey Mouse," won third prize in the international film festival, participated in by twenty-two countries. The jury awarded first prize to the Leningrad Cinema Factory for the exceptionally artistic film, Chapayev, "which combined ideological depth, truth to life and simplicity with a high quality of skill, acting and operatic work." The second prize was awarded to the French film, "The Last Millionaire," by René Clément.

Italy Birthrate Falls—Mussolini Wails

ROME, Italy, March 11.—The loss of a "million soldiers" is causing Mussolini much grief these days—soldiers lost because of the declining birthrate which Mussolini, in spite of a flood of propaganda, has failed to prevent. "Nearly two and a half million individuals, unborn during twelve years," means the Popolo d'Italia. (In 1933's last count, Mussolini "signifies a size four times larger than the taken from our people during the World War."

Dublin Transport Workers Walk Out

DUBLIN, March 11.—Two strikes involving thousands of Dublin transport workers, have nearly completely tied up Dublin business here for a matter of weeks. The strikers are demanding the rehiring of a bus driver fired by the company for his militant union activities. The Dublin transport strikers were joined last week by workers on the Great Southern Railways who struck because the company insisted upon lining a seab who withdrew from membership in the union.

British Slaughter Caribbean Strikers

BASSETERRE, St. Kitts, British West Indies, March 11.—Three strikers were murdered and nine persons seriously wounded when the soldiers and armed police of the Defense and Reserve Forces fired point blank into a peaceful assembly of striking cane-field workers on January 30 at Buckley's Estate near here.

News of the shooting spread rapidly throughout the capital. Workers flocked to the town in protest. Armed police, called by the manager, attempted to disperse the crowd but the workers refused to leave unless the manager and his foremen were arrested. The soldiers read "The Riot Act" and then opened fire immediately.

Conference For I.L.D. Bazaar Held Every Tuesday

SAN FRANCISCO, March 10.—The International Labor Defense Bazaar, the purpose of which is to build the defense fund for workers arrested in the class struggle and to provide aid to the families of such workers, promises this year to be the most successful yet held.

It will be a three-day affair at Redmen's Hall, 3053 16th Street, March 29, 30 and 31.

All organizations are urged to send a representative to the conference which will be in session each Tuesday evening, at 8:00 o'clock, at 1740 O'Farrell Street. Sympathizers may take any articles that may be sold or auctioned to 1005 Market Street, Room 410.

Uhl, S. F. Official Is Honored Guest At Nazi Reception

SAN FRANCISCO, March 11.—Adolph Uhl, demagogic supervisor and self-styled "friend of labor" was an honored and pleased guest at the reception given officers of the Nazi ship "Karlsruhe" last Wednesday at the ritzy Fairmont Hotel here.

Interested observers report that Supervisor Uhl looked very much like home surrounded as he was by the Bloody Swastika and the rest of the emblems used by the butcher, Hitler, drinking Nazi beer and joining in loud cheers at the conclusion of



C. S. TRIAL

(Continued from Page 1.) This shoddy piece of huckberry was so ill-disguised that everyone in the court noted it with disgust.

Many of the defendants who understood Spanish accused the court interpreter of deliberately garbling Estrella's answers.

The appearance of Estrella made the testimony of San Joaquin Valley witnesses a demonstration of broad solidarity between militant leaders, small farmers and laborers and white.

* Union Secretary testifies.

Cecil McKiddy, former secretary of the Central Strike Committee during the cotton strike gave detailed testimony on the complete rank and file control of the union. He further blasted the ridiculous contention of the prosecution that was union organizers, Pat Chambers and Caroline Decker, "fomented" or "frightened" sixteen thousand workers into striking.

The march of small farmers and workers from the valley through the court has already reached such proportions that the Judge is objecting to the introduction of any more on grounds that their evidence is "cumulative." He is voicing this same objection as regards the reading of literature. Attorney Leo Gallagher points out that the charges brought against the defendants are as broad as the State and cover almost every conceivable form of working class activity. He refuses to admit defense evidence unless the prosecution and the court are willing to stipulate that the particular points described as "cumulative" are proven in the defendants' favor. Neither court nor prosecution are willing to agree to this condition.

* College of Communism.

Attorneys Leo Gallagher and Grover Johnson have now launched the defense reading of literature in earnest. All of Thursday and Friday were taken up with reading sections from more than 200 items of working class literature introduced in evidence. This reading is considerably hampered by objections from both the court and prosecution, and by Judge Lemmon's ultraconservatism that the defense may not repeat parts previously read by McAllister. Thus the defense is prevented from exposing where the prosecution made illegal expositions. However, the defense won the right to read the pamphlet "Why Communism" practically in its entirety.

FLATFOOT: That's a masterpiece that was sent over from Moscow. All you got to do is wave it and the unemployed come a running. I seen them march through the streets with it and all the people on relief followed after them. Jack Crane used to wag himself up in it on May Day and recite the International standing on top of the cannon in the Plaza.

CAROLINE DECKER: If the court pleased, Mr. McAllister is dragging the flag on the floor. I object.

McALLISTER (holding flag): I think this be entered as the people's exhibit.

scribbling frantically and muttering to himself: Introduction of red flag reveals plot to murder Pope and turn Vatican into hellish court.

GALLAGHER: Mr. Flatfoot, will you tell the court what you know about Communism?

FLATFOOT: I don't know nothing about Communism. But I hate Communists.

GALLAGHER: Did you have any warrant when you arrested these defendants?

McALLISTER: I object, your honor. Incompetent, irrelevant and immaterial.

JUDGE LEMMON: Well, yes. Mr. Gallagher, what is the relevance of that question?

GALLAGHER: I want to prove to your honor, that this witness is an irresponsible hoodlum who arrested these defendants without the slightest reason or the slightest knowledge why he did so.

JUDGE: Well, Mr. Gallagher, the court fails to see where that has any bearing on the charges against the defendants. The court

GALLAGHER: Your honor, these defendants are facing long

(To Be Continued)

MILLIONS SING HIS SONGS

HANNS EISLER

World known German Composer Refugee

In a

LECTURE
CULTURE IN GERMANY
TODAY

CHORUSES

WEDNESDAY, MARCH 20TH
Scottish Rite Auditorium

Benefit: Child Victims of Hitlerism
ADMISSION: 25c, 40c, 50c, 75c, including Tax

AUSTRICES: Committee to aid Victims of German Fascism and
Victims of other Fascist Countries

TICKETS: Sherman Clay & Co., Sutter Street

GET READY..

For

INTERNATIONAL COSTUME BALL

Given by Branch 599

INTERNAT'L WORKERS' ORDER

Saturday, March 16, at 8:00 P. M.

ENTERTAINMENT - REFRESHMENTS

Help the Criminal Syndicalism Cases

In Sacramento

Come in costume, or come without costume!

MEET YOUR FRIENDS - BRING YOUR FRIENDS

ADMISSION 25c

Turn in Your Collection Lists!

Many Party members and other workers have reported that they have been busy collecting funds in the Western Worker drive. But—so far they have neglected to turn these in, either to their committees or agents or to the Western Worker offices!

Do this at once! Every cent that has been contributed in this campaign must reach the fund for which it was intended!

Sections! Collect your lists and send them in to 37 Grove St. Individuals! Send or bring them direct to the Western Worker offices!

ONLY ONE MORE WEEK OF THE DRIVE REMAINS!

Many sections have been lagging far behind in the drive!

You can still get busy and raise your amount. The remainder of the quotas originally accepted are not impossible to fulfill—even now!

BUT IT CALLS FOR INTENSIVE WORK!

THERE IS NOT A MINUTE TO LOSE!

Make next Sunday a Red Sunday. Get all the comrades out and get your subscriptions and collect funds! You can still hold an informal house party and raise funds!

The last lap is always a drive. GO TO IT!

Use The Blanks Below and Use Them Generously!

Date.....	Date.....
WESTERN WORKER War Chest Drive Committee 37 Grove Street, San Francisco	WESTERN WORKER Subscribers Army Recruiting Office
Enclosed please find \$..... as my donation to the 1935 Guarantee Publication Fund for our fighting labor paper.	Enclosed please find \$..... for my subscription for..... months. Please enroll me in the Western Worker Subscribers Army.
Name.....	Name.....
Address.....	Address.....
City..... State.....	City..... State.....

Assembly Votes Townsend Plan

(Continued From Page 1)

for of this ten million did not go over without a fight. Assemblyman Jones of Los Angeles County attempted to throw a monkey wrench into the works by amending Bill 281 to appropriate five million of the money for the establishment of self-help cooperatives or the order of those proposed by Sinclair's bill. For a while there was a hot fight between Assemblyman Lyon who sponsored the bill and Jones. Lyon, by the way, is a Merchant "veyman" in the Assembly, is the sponsor of a great many of the fastest antihabour bills and holds the job of chairman of the judiciary committee to whom many of these fast bills have been referred. Lyon was getting hot under the collar when State Controller Riley came to his rescue.

Riley climbed up on the rostrum and read the boys a lesson pointing out that there was danger of serious unrest among the unemployed and that they better not to and pass the bill without amendments which would endanger its legality. The bill was passed unanimously and sent to the Senate.

Another self-help cooperative measure—Bill 121—introduced by Assemblyman Boyle of Los Angeles County and calling for the setting up of a "production-for-purchase" with six million of the twenty-four million dollar relief bill issue, hit a snag today in committee. Roger Administration or McLaughlin, who appeared before the committee to block this bill revealed the fact that he has only nine million available in federal aid money and even with the addition of the entire twenty-four million tax bill issue will be eleven million short of the amount required to maintain relief until June 30th. The representatives of the cooperative counter with the potent capitalist argument that workers can starve on cooperatives at much less expense to the State. But the bill is blocked temporarily pending word from the Roosevelt relief administration to whom the committee has wired for advice.

McAllister: Your honor, I move that be stricken out as irrelevant.

JUDGE: Yes, that will do. Mr. Gallagher, refrain from asking me irrelevant questions.

GALLAGHER: Your honor, these defendants are facing long

(To Be Continued)

SEAMEN STRIKE

(Continued From Page 1)

Communist to cold get into the unions and control them and then be unified on strike against their employer. The strike is in the books, as the vote on such matters must come through the entire rank and file of the affiliate of the Fed nation.

In the meantime Lynch is trying to bring into the union "safe" men from the firms of California to build a conservative following.

A Swedish seaman who had been active in the pocket lines in the strike last year and who applied for a union card was denied, however.

Vote on the federation will come up again next week.

Two Calmar ships, the Pyramids and Esmeralda were struck today demanding recognition. The radio operators have come on in sympathy and officers expected to follow followed out by the time this goes to press.

In San Pedro the Master Mariners and Pilots have joined the strike.

There was another clash in the Assembly today between Hunt of Los Angeles and Maloney, who

with Hopgood represents the A. F. of L. block in the Assembly. Hunt tried to introduce a resolution memorializing Congress to enact immediately the \$4,800,000,000 public works relief bill. Maloney proposed to amend the resolution to endorse the prevailing wage scale of the subsistence

wages advocated by Roosevelt. The bill was assigned to the Assembly committee on unemployment.

The assembly judiciary committee gave a do pass recommendation to bill 1300 which would give the governor the right to deny pardons to twice convicted felons without referring their petitions to the State Supreme Court.

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L. A. Unemployed Demonstrate

(Continued From Page 1)
1—A minimum cash budget of \$10 weekly for each unemployed worker 18 years of age or over. A minimum budget of \$15 weekly for a family of two, plus \$3 additional for each dependent.

2—Unemployables (sick, aged, etc.) and workers on direct relief to receive no less than the minimum budget as above stated.

3—Prevailing union wage scale to be paid on all relief projects.

In an address before the mass meeting, Mrs. Purdy cited the stern necessity for all workers to stand behind their candidates in this fight for more relief.

Hundreds at the mass meeting showed their promises that they would be with the candidates when they go before the Supervisors, who meet on the fifth floor of the Hall of Records on North Temple Street in Los Angeles.

* Many Speak.

Among the many speakers who addressed the mass meeting with Mrs. Purdy were Professor Allen, who talked for the Utopians; David Price, of the New Deal Epic Democrats; Harry Carlyle, who spoke for the Communist Party in urging united support of the unemployment and social insurance bills and other issues vital to the working class; Taylor, who talked in Spanish and English for the resolution in support of the Cuban workers' struggle, and Cripps, of the American Ex-Service Men's League, who told of the bonus march, the Los Angeles section of which will leave for Washington next Saturday morning. Support of this fight was voted in the Plaza.

In addition Wm. Sherwood spoke unofficially for the Socialist Party members of Glendale, and Sam Jones for the Public Works and Unemployed League.

Write Legislators—Support Labor Bills

ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS ON PAGE 2:

1—April 30, 1919. Went into effect immediately.

2—The period directly following the war was one of intense class conflict. Hunger, strikes in steel, coal, textile, and marine swept the country. Among the most militant were the members of the Industrial Workers of the World. Out to crush the working class, the capitalists jammed the vicious C. S. Law through the legislature, and with the use of this law jailed, beat, and killed many of the militant elements of the labor movement.

3—Under the U.S. Law "the term criminal syndicalism is defined as any doctrine or precept advocating, teaching or aiding and abetting the commission of crime, sabotage, or unlawful acts of force and violence or unlawful methods of terrorism as a means of accomplishing a change in industrial ownership or control, or effecting any political change." The law goes on further to state that "any person who prints, publishes, edits, issues or circulates or publicly displays any book, paper, pamphlet, document, poster or written or printed advertisement, or aid and abetment of, or advising, criminal syndicalism . . . or becomes a member of any organization etc. organized to teach or aid and abet criminal syndicalism is guilty of a felony and punishable by imprisonment in the state prison not less than one year nor more than fourteen years."

The terrific viciousness of this piece of antilabor legislation is made even more obvious by its intentionally ambiguous language. The capitalists could even stretch this law to include strikes under the heading of criminal syndicalism—they would claim that force, violence and terrorism is being used to change industrial ownership. Under this law, the signers of the Declaration of Independence (also the teachers who read it in schools and the children who learn it) are guilty of criminal syndicalism. The librarians in the public libraries—and most of them carry some works by Marx, Engels, or Lenin are all liable to one to fourteen years in San Quentin.

4—Since the passage of this law more than 600 workers have been tried on charges of C. S. Whenever the working class has threatened the profits of the capitalist class this law has been taken off the shelves, dusted off and applied in all its viciousness.

5—In 1930 eight workers were sentenced to three to forty-two years in jail for the "crime" of organizing workers in Imperial Valley. All of them were members of the Cancer and Agricultural Workers Union, the International Labor Defense and the Communist Party. The occasion was used by the bosses in an effort to outlaw the Communist Party. Mass pressure finally forced the release of the prisoners—but not until they had served more than a year in jail.

6—In 1932, some 200 workers, including members of the Communist Party (assembled at a lecture and conference) were arrested and charged with Criminal Syndicalism. Captain Hynes of the L. A. Red Squad engineered the attempted frameup. However, militant working class protest and Communist self-defense in court forced a prompt acquittal.

7—They were arrested in July, 1931 during the wave of police terror which followed on the heels of the General Strike. The arrest of the eighteen was part of the capitalist program of defeating the working class by striking the most militant section of it—the Communist Party and the left-wing unions.

8—Sixteen of the Sacramento prisoners are under indictment—sixteen of them are on trial now. Donald Bingham's trial will open up soon. Two of the prisoners have been acquitted, either Miney and John Fisher.

9—The Trotzkites wormed their way into the trial through the defense of one of their brethren, Norman Miny. Miny is the one who has the best press in the country to the point where the most damning piece of evidence in the trial. From the very beginning, the role of the Trotzkites has been to split the defense and make political capital out of the trial. In the words of the defendants "the Trotzkites have for their sole purpose to attack, disrupt and confuse the Communist Party. That is also the purpose of the prosecution in this case. This is the only real uniting front the Trotzkites are seriously active in."

10—The factors followed in this case are the same which have always been followed by the Communist Party and the I. L. D. in the defense of political prisoners. They depend on two things: the best possible legal defense in court, and the broadest united front protest movement. That these tactics are correct, and that they are the only tactics as evidenced by the release of the Hillsboro workers charged with C. S., the release of the Redwood City prisoners indicted under the same charge, etc. The capitalists will never show leniency to the revolutionary working class, nor will they be beaten by political maneuvering. Only the might of the working class will force them to give up their working class brothers in the Sacramento jail.

Department of Education and Agitation. Edited by Lawrence Ross.

INTERNATIONAL Dramatic Night

Paris Commune Celebration

SATURDAY, MARCH 16, at 8:00 P. M.
Berkeley, Calif.

ENTERTAINMENT IN SIX LANGUAGES
DRAMA IN AMERICAN, JEWISH AND SWEDISH
SONGS AND RECITATIONS IN RUSSIAN,
FINNISH AND JAPANESE

DANCING REFRESHMENTS
Auspices East Bay International Labor Defense
ADMISSION 25 CENTS

Flood Of Demands To Legislators Needed To Insure Passage Of Bills!

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 11.—With bills in the Senate and Assembly already being brought out of committee onto the floor, the protest of the workers against the many antilabor bills must be increased. Last issue we printed a list of the most important bills and the names of the committee who were considering them.

At the same time twenty working class bills, aimed at aiding the unemployed and protecting the rights of the workers are at present in the hands of these committees. This is the first time that any real working class legislation has been introduced into this Legislature. They must have your support!

They include Assembly Bills No. 791—for real unemployment insurance; No. 419—for repeal of the antilabor Criminal Syndicalism Law; No. 1098, for the right of workers to organize and bargain collectively; No. 1104, penalizing police for discrimination in arrests; Resolution No. 10, for the freedom of Tom Mooney; Bill No. 798 and amendment No. 50 against compulsory military training in the University of California; No. 832, for free use of schools for meetings; No. 156, prohibiting child labor; No. 593, and 162, for workers' strike rights; No. 1047, against vagrancy frame-ups; No. 945, and 1101, against lynching; No. 1183, for protection, welfare and assistance of aged and disabled; Amendment No. 49, guaranteeing full constitutional rights; Amendment No. 51, for freedom of speech, assembly and press and Joint Resolution No. 28, for an investigation of vigilantism.

When these bills reach the floor—as they will if you send your demands to the various committees considering them now, as outlined in last issue—they will need your further support. The antilabor bills will need your protest if they are to be beaten.

Following is the complete list of assemblymen and senators, who will vote on all bills on the floor. Send them your protests and your demands right away! (Note: All addresses are Sacramento.)

ASSEMBLYMEN

Anderson, H. Dewey, R., Santa Clara, State Capitol.
Andreas, Godfrey A., D., San Bernardino, State Capitol.
Boyle, James J., D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Breed, Arthur H., Jr., R-D, Alameda, State Capitol.
Brennan, James F., D-R, San Francisco, State Capitol.
Burns, Michael J., R-D, Humboldt, State Capitol.
Cassidy, James M., D., Alameda, State Capitol.
Chatters, Ford A., R-D, Tuolumne, State Capitol.
Clark, John G., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Corwin, Gordon W., R, San Bernardino, State Capitol.
Cottrell, C. C., R-D, Santa Clara, State Capitol.
Craig, Edward R., Orange, Hotel Senator.
Cronin, Melvyn L., R-D, San Francisco, State Capitol.
Creech, Ernest C., D-R, Solano, State Capitol.
Cunningham, Thomas J., R, Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Dawson, Kenneth B., R-D, San Francisco, Elks Club.
De Lap, T. H., R-D, Contra Costa, State Capitol.
Desmond, Earl D., D., San Mateo, State Capitol.
Domingue, Leo M., D., Alameda, State Capitol.
Donnelly, Hugh P., D., Stanislaus, State Capitol.
Eckle, Dana E., D-R, San Joaquin, State Capitol.
Evans, Herbert L., R, Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Evans, Ralph W., D., Los Angeles, Elks Club.
Field, C. Dom, R, Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Fisher, Charles W., R-D, Alameda, Hotel Berk.
Flint, Gene D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Frazier, J. E., R., Butte, State Capitol.
Fischer, Clinton J., D-R, Alameda, Hotel Berk.
Garfield, James D., D-R, Alameda, Hotel Berk.
Geyer, Lee F., D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Gillen, Wilbur F., D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Gilmore, Joseph P., R-D, San Francisco, Ferry Hotel.
Glover, V. Franklin, D., Los Angeles, Aris Hotel.
Haykins, Augustus F., D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
Hessinger, S. L., D-R, Fresno, State Capitol.
Hoover, William B., San Francisco, State Capitol.
Hunt, Charles A., D., Los Angeles, Hotel Staterooms.
Johnson, Gardiner R., Alameda, State Capitol.
Jones, William Mosley, D-R, Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.
Kalland, Clifford R., D-R, Santa Cruz, 1228 N St.
Latham, E. V., R, Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.
Laughlin, Frank D., D., Los Angeles, Hotel California.
Lore, Elmer E., D., Los Angeles, Elks Club.
Lyon, Charles W., R-D, Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.
Maloney, Thomas A., R-D, San Francisco, State Capitol.
Martin, Frank G., R, Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.
Mayo, Jesse M., R-D, Calaveras, State Capitol.
McBride, James L., D-R, Ventura, Hotel Sacramento.
McCarthy, John D., D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.
McMurray, Patrick J., San Francisco, Hotel Ferry.
Meghan, Henry P., D-R, Alameda, State Capitol.
Miller, Eleanor R., Los Angeles, El Cortez Apts.
Minard, Claude R., Fresno, State Capitol.
Morgan, Godfrey F., R, Los Angeles, Elks Club.

HEARST ANTI-COMMUNIST DRIVE ATTACKED BY EDUCATORS

The Hearst press has been carrying news despatches purporting to show that the National Education Association, which held its annual convention in Atlantic City recently, was giving enthusiastic endorsement to the Hearst Red-baiting campaign.

The opposite is the truth. The convention attacked the fascist attempt to restrict academic freedom. A thousand delegates rose and cheered for several minutes when Dr. Charles A. Beard, distinguished historian and social philosopher, described Hearst in words whose force and accuracy has rarely been equaled within our memory.

Said Dr. Beard:

In the course of the past fifty years I have talked with Presidents of the United States, Senators, Justices of the Supreme Court, Members of the House of Representatives, Governors, mayors, bankers, editors, college presidents (including that great scholar and thinker, Charles W. Eliot), leading men of science, Nobel prize-winners in science and letters, and I have never found one single person who for talents and character commands the respect of the American people, who has not agreed with me that William Randolph Hearst has pandered to depraved tastes and has been an enemy of everything that is noblest and best in our American tradition . . .

There is not a cesspool of vice

Nielsen, Roy J., R-D, Sacramento, State Capitol.

O'Donnell, John H., D-R, Yolo, Assembly Chamber.

Pelletier, John E., D., Los Angeles, Hotel Berry.

Peterson, Frederick, R-D, San Mateo, Hotel Sacramento.

Peyser, Jefferson E., R-D, San Francisco, Elks Club.

Phillips, John R., Riverside, 2017 14th St.

Reaves, Fred, D., Los Angeles, Argus Hotel.

Redwine, Kent H., R, Los Angeles, State Capitol.

Rieke, Paul A., D., San Diego, State Capitol.

Riley, Harry P., R, Los Angeles, Hotel Berry.

Robertson, Alfred W., D., Santa Barbara, State Capitol.

Rosenthal, Ben, D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.

Schulder, Hubert B., R-D, Sonoma, Hotel Senator.

Stearns, Charles W., R, San Diego, Hotel Sacramento.

Thorp, James F., R-D, San Joaquin, State Capitol.

Turner, Rosley L., D-R, Kern, Elks Club.

Utt, James B., R, Orange, Hotel Senator.

Voigt, Ernest O., D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.

Wagner, Charles L., D., Alameda, State Capitol.

Walker, Clarence L., Imperial, State Capitol.

Wallace, Ralph W., R, San Diego, 517-537 Street.

Wates, Frank L., R, Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.

Welsh, Ralph Louis, D., Los Angeles, State Capitol.

Wilkinson, Ray, R-D, San Francisco, State Capitol.

Wright, Frank W., R, Los Angeles, Hotel Sacramento.

SENATORS

Biggar, George M., R, Mendocino Lake, Hotel Sacramento.

Denel, Charles H., D-R, Butte, Auditorium Apts., 925-945 16th St.

Difani, Leonard Joseph, R, Riverside, 1337-142nd St.

Duval, Walter H., R, Victoria, Hotel Senator.

Edwards, Nelson T., R, Orange, Hotel Senator.

Fletcher, Ed., R, San Diego, Hotel Sacramento.

Garrison, J. C., D., Stanislaus, Hotel Sacramento.

Gordon, Frank, R, Napa, Yolo, Senate Chamber, State Capitol.

Grittent, Bradford S., R, San Joaquin, Hotel Senator.

Hays, Ray W., R, Fresno, Senate Chamber, State Capitol.

Hulse, Ben, R, Imperial, State Capitol.

Jespersen, Chris N., R-D, San Luis Obispo, Merriam Apts.

Kouough, Karl P., D., Inyo, Mono, State Capitol.

King, Charles D., R, Kings, El Cortez Apts.

Knowland, William F., R, Alameda, 1639-1659 39th St.

McColl, John B., R-D, Trinity, Shasta, Hotel Senator.

McCormack, Thomas, R-D, Solano, Hotel Senator.

McGovern, Walter, R, San Francisco, Hotel Senator.

McGuinness, Henry D., Siskiyou, Del Norte, Hotel Clunie.

(Continued on page 6, Col. 1)

Facts for Speakers (CLIP THIS FOR YOUR NOTEBOOK)

U. S. Constitution Framed In Secret

BY A. S. BIRNS

The war for independence began with the resistance of New England farmers revolutionaries to the attempt of British troops to seize their ammunition supply at Lexington, ended with the peace of 1783. The American bourgeoisie set itself up as the new ruling class, legally, holding on by trickery to the which had been won for them by the fighting rank and file of the population. This legal trickery—which was not even legally accomplished—was in the form of the new government, the Constitution of the United States, the agreement by which the various states bound themselves to limit their powers in favor of a federal government having almost unlimited power over all, a government of a strict class nature, designed for that purpose by delegates representing the ruling planter, landlord and merchant classes.

The Aviation Race.

Under the Articles of Confederation which had taken from 1777-1781 for the jealous States to ratify, the central government was practically powerless and the State governments separately all-powerful. This state of affairs now resulted in a weakening of the power of the ruling classes in various parts of the country for two reasons. The rebellion of the Massachusetts debtors under Daniel Shays exposed the weakness of a State government to repress a militant opposition. Only the importation of Washington's troops restored Massachusetts to "liberty."

On January 1, 1934 the United States had the largest military air force in the world with 4500 planes, including reserves and training planes, according to the Armaments Yearbook issued by the League of Nations. France came next with 3600; Great Britain, 2868; Italy, 1567; Japan is estimated to have at least 3000 planes by the German publication *Volkshund*.

Great Britain has increased its preparations for its air force and planes to 5000 war planes in the next few years at a cost of 26,000,000,000 pounds. The budget for the German air ministry is \$833,232,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and \$911,808,000 for the year ending June 30, 1936. According to French estimates, German industrial plants are equipped to turn out 30,000 war planes at a moment's notice. More planes and better war planes are on the schedule planned by General Victor Denain, French war minister, he disclosed on a recent visit to the United States.

On January 1, 1934 the United States had the largest military air force in the world with 4500 planes, including reserves and training planes, according to the Armaments Yearbook issued by the League of Nations. France came next with 3600; Great Britain, 2868; Italy, 1567; Japan is estimated to have at least 3000 planes by the German publication *Volkshund*.

The federal budget presented by Roosevelt on January 7, calls for large increases in expenditures for war purposes: \$833,232,000 for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1935, and \$911,808,000 for the year ending June 30, 1936. This increase for the year that ended last June, this increase of 6.6 per cent in the short period of two years reflects feverish preparations for war.

Another large increase is taking place in interest payments and payments of principal to government bondholders—wealthy capitalists and banks. This item increased by years ending June 30, as follows: 1934, \$1,016,511,000; 1935, \$1,407,566,000; and 1936, \$1,511,434,000. The new budget calls for big increases in sales and other indirect taxes, including \$1,981,000,000 in the fiscal year ending June 30, 1936, as compared with \$1,783,028,000 during the fiscal year 1935-34, an increase of \$200,000,000. This does not include the proceeds from tax on farm products which is scheduled to increase from \$833,049,000 in the year ending June 30, 1934, to \$570,000,000 in the year ending June 30, 1936. Sales taxes, which come out of the pockets of the consuming masses, will be the most important source of revenue and will exceed income tax by \$60,000,000 in 1936.

The Aviation Race.

of duties, the insistence of the creditors on payment in specie instead of the paper money they had used during the war to amass fortunes) during this period many uprisings of the common people took

Thomas Jefferson Said:

"... governments are instituted among men, deriving their just powers from the consent of the governed; that whenever any form of government becomes destructive of these ends, it is the right of the people to alter or abolish it..."

(From the Declaration of Independence.)

WESTERN WORKER

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Three Immediate Tasks

The working class of California is faced with an emergency that requires immediate action. This involves three main tasks, the success or failure of which will determine the future course of every other phase of struggle and activity.

1. Smash the Sacramento Criminal Syndicalism frame-up. This trial is not alone the prosecution of the fifteen defendants; it is a test case to establish the validity of the C. S. Law as a weapon against organized labor. If the State railroad machine controlled by California employers succeeds in putting over convictions in this trial, it will be the start of a campaign of similar prosecutions against all rank and file workers groups.

2. Defeat the anti-working class bills introduced in the State Legislature (now convening in Sacramento) and demand passage of Assembly Bill 419 for the complete repeal of the C. S. Law. Suppressive bills instigated by California industrialists, have been introduced which would deprive workers of every right to organize, speak, assemble and struggle in their own interests. These bills must not only be smashed but the existing C. S. Law wiped out at the same time.

3. Demand passage of the Workers' Unemployment and Social Insurance Bill 791. This is the only relief bill which recognizes the right of all men to eat and live. When the privately owned industries turn millions out of jobs and eat them off from every means of earning a livelihood then the State must provide for them RELIABLY AND DECENTLY at the expense of taxes leveled on the wealthy owners. It is the only bill which provides for SECURITY without discrimination or humiliation.

These tasks can only be accomplished by MASS PRESSURE. And mass pressure can be exerted by these methods:

1. Protest letters from individuals and organizations to the Assemblymen and Senators from their District. (List appears elsewhere in this issue.) Also protest letters to Judge Dal M. Lemmon (C. S. trial), Court House, Sacramento, and to Attorney General U. S. Webb, (who appointed the prosecutors.)

2. Delegations to visit both the Legislature and the C. S. trial in Sacramento.

3. Attend the mass meeting for repeal of the C. S. Law and freedom of the C. S. defendants, to be held in Dreamland Rink Auditorium, San Francisco, March 15. Attend C. S. rallies in your locality.

4. Support the State-wide United Action Conference Against the C. S. Law.

5. Raise the issue at your union or organization meeting and demand that immediate, practical steps be taken to meet this emergency.

Who Defend Workers?

When representatives of the International Labor Defense offered bail for the release of one of the four Amador miners still held in jail for activity in the heroic gold mine strike, they were turned away by A. F. of L. officials. D'Ambriso, president of the union local, and Warren, right hand man of Vandeleur, said: "We held a meeting of the strike committee and the decision was to refuse your bail because you are Reds." Marsh, secretary of the Sacramento Labor Council, said: "Some of these fellows we don't want out anyhow."

Out on the street, the representatives met a member of the strike committee who said that no such meeting had been held and no such decision made. So they took the money directly to the jail and miner Workman, critically ill with tuberculosis and silicosis who has been lying in a basement dungeon for a month was released.

The amount of the bail was \$500. This would be only a month's salary to a lot of the fat A. F. of L. officials. But these corpulent gentlemen are too busy smoking cigars with the mine owners, plotting a sell out of the strike, to worry about a rank and file worker lying in jail.

Write These Legislators

(Continued from Page 1)

Metzger, D. Jack, R., Tehama, Glenn, Colusa, Hotel Senator.
Mixter, Frank W., R-D, Tulare, Hotel Sacramento.
Olson, Cuthbert L., D., Los Angeles, Senate Chamber, State Capitol.
Patterson, Harry L., R-D, San Mateo, Hotel Sacramento.
Perry, Harry A., R, Humboldt, Eureka, Hotel Apartments.
Petrovich, V. J., D-R, Eureka, Amador, Alpine, Hotel Senator.
Powers, Harold L., R-D, Modoc, Lassen, Plumas, Hotel Senator.
Reindollar, Charles E., R-D, Marin, Eureka, Hotel Senator.
Rich, W. P., R-D, Yuba, Sutter, Hotel Senator.
Schockley, Andrew R., R, Merced, Madera, Hotel Sacramento.
Sullivan, Thomas F., L., Sacramento, State Capitol.
Seawell, Harold L., R-D, Placer, Sierra, Nevada, State Capitol.
Sharkey, William Richardson, R, Contra Costa, State Capitol.
Slater, Herbert W., D-R, Sonoma, Hotel Senator.
Snyder, Bert D., R-D, Santa Cruz, Eureka Club.
Stow, Edgar W., R, Santa Barbara, Hotel Senator.
Swing, Ralph F., R, San Bernardino, Hotel Sacramento.
Tieck, Edward H., R-D, Monterey, San Benito, Hotel Senator.
Wazey, J. L., R, San Francisco, Apartments.
Williams, Dan L., R-D, Tuolumne, Mariposa, Calaveras, 1818 N St.
Young, Samson, R, Santa Clara, Francesca Apartments.

COMMUNIST PARTY, U. S. A., 37 Grove Street, San Francisco, Calif.

[] I want more information about the Party.
[] I want to join the Party.

Name.....
Address.....
City.....

Lenin Said:

"There is not a single state, however democratic, which does not contain loopholes in its Constitution guaranteeing the bourgeoisie the legal possibility of despatching troops against the workers, in case the exploited class 'disturbs' its position of slavery and tries to behave in a non-slavish manner."

(The Proletarian Revolution and the Renegade Kautsky, P. 27)

Smash The C. S. Law



The Funniest Thing of All

By Pamela Blake.

July 18

The following short story, the first half of which was printed in the last issue of the Western Worker, depicts the reactions of a secretary of a big industrialist during the General Strike of last year and her awakening to class consciousness as a result of the events of these days. Given in chronological order, the events and her reaction to them force her to make the decision which she has been trying to postpone—coming out on the side of her own class.—Ed.

July 18

Lois had made the rounds of the raided places with her brother at midnight. The slashed furniture, the mutilated pianos, the shattered windows, suggested somehow the unlicensed brutality of murder. Here was evidence of all that was basest in humanity; the voluptuous joy in unreasoning destruction.

Burke's smile as he stood over her desk took on the proportions of a leer. She found it difficult to restrain the hot impulse to shout in reply, "you complacent fool, do you think you can resist a moral force with physical violence? Has it ever been done? Do you think you can win by standing around claiming you've won? Today you have the clubs, the tear gas, the guns, the jails; but they have purpose, patience will endure beyond your power to destroy!"

At 5:30 that night she made application to visit a prisoner at the city jail. Among the reported arrests she had found the names of two former U. C. classmates. Though uncertain whether she could do anything helpful, she was unable to resist offering her services.

The bench in the waiting room was crowded. Three women and four men waited their turns to move up to the wire mesh. An officer yelled names down the corridors of the jail. When Lois' turn finally came, the young girl she talked to assured her there was little she could do other than bring reading material, and come and talk whenever possible to break the monotony of the days.

August 5

No one in the office made more than a passing and uninterested comment on the hunger strike, which had been in progress for four days. The prisoners were protesting the excessive bail on which they were held, and with no other available means to get publicity, had agreed to a hunger strike. Now that the strike was over and the "red" were being "rounded up," the attitude of the officers relaxed, and they tended to promote the Communists "secret" rather than "visible."

Business was humming once more and the office was humming with it. The noon hours were complete with generous lunches, gossip of the loves, hates and ambitions of the personnel, and petty intrigues. The placid waters of routine once more flowed over the surface of their lives.

August 15

The papers headlined that every "red" in Sacramento had been rounded up in the raids. Mr. Burke red the item to Lois. "Any of your gang in the harvest?" he asked, with pseudosocial good nature. Then in a more serious tone, he went on, "How do you feel about working for a capitalist concern?" His expression became contemptuous,

"with all your crazy ideas about the down-trodden laboring class?" I don't see how you can come in here and feel any loyalty to us if you think they're right."

Lois watched him steadily, wondering where the conversation would end. He went on, "You didn't know whether you were coming or going during the strike. By God, if your work hadn't been pretty good, we'd have gotten rid of you for the disturbance you created in this office at that time. You have got to like your job and like me, if you're going to do your best work. And I can't see how you can do either feeling as you do."

"If my work is satisfactory," Lois replied, "that should be your answer. I was hired for what I could do, and not for what I thought. That's true, isn't it?"

September 9

"May I speak to you, Miss Boland?" Burke's tone was weighted down with importance. Automatically Lois gathered up notebook and pencil, knowing that dictation was not to be in the order of business.

This time there was no argument about whether she was happy in her work or how she felt about the firm and its officers. Every pretence of tolerance was swept away. She was offered a clear choice between "resigning the first of the month" or dissociating herself from every organization and individual "who does not hold to our principles."

As evidence of the dangers to which she was exposing herself by taking the position she had, he cited a mass of half-truths, distorted facts and complete fabrications about the lives, purposes and political economy of those whose interest she had chosen to champion.

"The funniest thing to me is how you can stand to associate with all that riff-raff. Ye Gods! they are mostly niggers and Jews."

Lois shook her head slightly, but did not attempt to reply. She was allowed the rest of the afternoon to form her decision.

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September 10

With a new sense of freedom and strength, Lois awoke the next morning. The stormy scene with her family the previous evening had not dimmed her certitude that her choice was right. She enjoyed the mere process of dressing with un-

ty who proposed taking action rather than passing a resolution. "Dammit," she blurted out, "the liberal point of view isn't going to do much good now. A clubbing and a cell in jail aren't intellectual theories; they're facts of experience which must be met with practical action!"

As the meeting broke up in a confusion of babbling voices and resignations, Lois found herself contrasting this wasteful quibbling over unimportant details with the courage of those who bore the brunt of the Sacramento attack.

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September 9

With a conscious effort to engage from her emotions the fierce flare of antagonism with which the personal ego resists forced curtailments of choice, Lois tried to bring a clear, quiet mind to the problem before her.

Logically the events of the past month had led directly to this situation: the abandonment of any middle path, and the final choice between the two extremes. She did not feel that she had yet had time to think her way through it.

Haunted by the picture of what she would do if she were cut off from the ordinary channels of livelihood, the pseudo-security of her income from the capitalist world, she tried to fit herself into the revolutionary movement—and could not see what useful part she could play there.

Personal sacrifice for constructive accomplishment was one thing; but sacrifice as a fine high gesture of independence and bravado, with no clear plan of what useful solution could be worked out, was an indulgence she felt she could not afford.

Kaleidoscopically varied patterns of thought formed and shifted in her mind, and were replaced by others.

At 4:20 Burke walked from his office with his hat on. "I'll see you in the morning," he called as he passed her desk.

As the necessity for immediate decision was removed, her thoughts became more orderly. She saw that she had been unwilling to fail with the capitalist, and unable to see how she could win with the revolutionists. The courage to face the interim of hardship and danger, before revolutionary social change became a triumphant reality, had been lacking.

Thinking of the ideals and aims of the Communists she had met, she paraphrased to herself the last lines of Plato's *Phaedo*: "I do not say that these things can be done; but I do say that something like them should be done—and the venture is a glorious one."

Lois was newly confident. "Since you express an interest, I'm going to offer my services to the Communist Party. You have made the choice inevitable. I don't know much about what I can do for them, but I am a trained secretary, and there must be some small place where I can fit in."

With amusement she watched his dark flush. He snatched the check from the hand of the nervous cashier, who looked furtively at Lois as he came in. Passing it to her, Burke commented bitingly, "The funniest thing to me is why I ever thought you had any brains. You're just as crazy as the rest of the radicals."

Burke rang the buzzer viciously, and gave orders to the cashier to make out the check.

The silence grew. Burke, finally growing restive under the tension, snapped, "What are you going to do now? You certainly can't expect a recommendation from us. You're very cool and very polite."

"Some of them are, too. But the funniest thing of all is going to be your face when you put me there?" She

How CCC Camp 567 Won

By Jack Cooper.

In order to build the camp we were forced to work overtime. Many boys didn't want to work overtime without extra pay. Others did it gladly in order to have better quarters. "Wait, boys, until we set up our new camp. Then you'll have better food and tents with stoves in them," the captain told us. Meanwhile we had to sit on the ground to eat our meals. But we worked hard in order to have better food, eat at a table and sleep in warm tents.

Finally the camp was established. A big mess hall was built where the whole company could sit down and eat. For the officers, a separate mess hall was built on the side, with a servant (a Negro boy from the company).

Five weeks passed and there was no improvement in the food. For any little thing we needed, we had to put in a squawk to the captain. We even had to put up a fight to get our coats, though they were stacked up in the supply tent.

* Sickness.

One night most of the boys got diarrhea. Plenty of CC pills and castor oil were dished out. All Captain Phillips had to say about it was that he would investigate. When the boys took some weiners to him and showed him the greenish oil around them, he made another promise to investigate.

Then came another attack of diarrhea which sent one boy to the hospital and laid in several others for days. Some of the boys went to A. W. L. Others planned to run away, but they were told that their families would be cut off if they did not return.

As the meeting broke up in a confusion of babbling voices and resignations, Lois found herself contrasting this wasteful quibbling over unimportant details with the courage of those who bore the brunt of the Sacramento attack.

* Grievance Committee.

One day, while we were playing cards in a tent, I, who was a member of the Young Communist League, suggested that we do something about the rotten food. The boys agreed and after dinner a group of us took a walk out into the sticks. We held our meeting, crouching down in the bushes so that we would not be seen. We were seven, mostly Polish fellows. T. proposed that we call another meeting and invite the "League of Nations," meaning that we would have to call the boys of the many nationalities that composed the camp. "If we have every boy here, then we can do something." We broke up having decided that each of us was to bring another fellow.

* At the next meeting we had sixteen. We decided to circulate a petition demanding better food. If the captain did not do anything about that, we would write a letter to Roosevelt. We also elected a committee of four as our leaders. T. who had already shown his ability, was among them.

Logically the events of the past month had led directly to this situation: the abandonment of any middle path, and the final choice between the two extremes. She did not feel that she had yet had time to think her way through it.

With the amendment she watched his dark flush. He snatched the check from the hand of the nervous cashier, who looked furtively at Lois as he came in. Passing it to her, Burke commented bitingly, "The funniest thing to me is why I ever thought you had any brains. You're just as crazy as the rest of the radicals."

Burke accepted the check, seemingly absorbed in the "precise alignment of the two edges as she folded it. Halfway to the door she paused and turned again to Burke's desk. "I know you think a lot of things are funny, Mr. Burke." Her voice